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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁵ : A01N 9/00, C05B 15/00	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 94/00009 (43) International Publication Date: 6 January 1994 (06.01.94)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US93/05676 (22) International Filing Date: 14 June 1993 (14.06.93) (30) Priority data: 07/901,366 19 June 1992 (19.06.92) US (60) Parent Application or Grant (63) Related by Continuation US 07/901,366 (CIP) Filed on 19 June 1992 (19.06.92) (71)(72) Applicants and Inventors: NONOMURA, Arthur, M. [US/US]; 145 East Estero Lane, Litchfield Park, AZ 85340 (US). BENSON, Andrew, A. [US/US]; 6044 Folsom Drive, La Jolla, CA 92037 (US).		(74) Agent: HESLIN, James, M.; Townsend and Townsend Khourie and Crew, One Market Plaza, 20th Fl., Steuart Tower, San Francisco, CA 94105 (US). (81) Designated States: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, US, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR ENHANCING CARBON FIXATION IN PLANTS (57) Abstract <p>Plant growth stimulants containing compounds which increase intracellular carbon dioxide as the main active component and optionally supplemented with specific nutrients have been found to enhance productivity of plants. Exemplary compounds include lower alcohols, such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, and butanol, and amino acids, such as glycine, glutamate, and aspartate. Such growth stimulation appears to result, in part, from inhibition of stress-induced photorespiration according to a previously unrecognized photosynthetic pathway. Exposure of the plants to sunlight or other sufficient illumination following treatment with the compositions results in enhanced fixation of carbon dioxide and turgor. Stimulant compositions may comprise from 5 % to 50 % by volume aqueous solutions of methanol or 0.1 % to 10 % by weight amino acids and are preferably applied by foliar spraying of plants and plant shoots.</p>		

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**METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR
ENHANCING CARBON FIXATION IN PLANTS**

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to methods and compositions for stimulating and maintaining enhanced growth in plants. More particularly, the present invention relates to plant growth formulations which contain methanol, methanol metabolites and/or amino acids, which compositions are able to increase turgor pressure and enhance carbon fixation in plants.

Photosynthesis is the process by which photosynthetic plants utilize solar energy to build carbohydrates and other organic molecules from carbon dioxide and water. The conversion of carbon dioxide to such organic molecules is generally referred to as carbon fixation and, in most plants, occurs by the reductive pentose phosphate cycle, usually referred to as the C_3 cycle. The C_3 cycle involves the carboxylation of ribulose diphosphate (RuDP) with carbon dioxide to produce hexoses and other organic molecules.

Fertilizers for higher plants generally include nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, which are referred to as primary nutrients or macronutrients. Fertilizers often further include certain secondary nutrients, such as iron, sulfur, calcium, and magnesium, as well as various minerals and micronutrients. Heretofore, little attention has been paid to providing fertilizers which act directly to enhance carbon fixation in higher plants. Conventional fertilizer formulations have generally been directed at the delivery of the recognized primary, secondary, and micronutrients, but have usually not included a carbon source and in particular have not included a carbon source intended to enhance carbon fixation by the C_3 cycle or otherwise.

For these reasons, it would be desirable to provide improved methods and formulations for promoting plant growth by enhancing the rate of carbon fixation within the plant. It would be particularly desirable if such methods and compositions were effective with most or all higher plants, more particularly including those plants which fix carbon via the C_3 pathway. The present invention should further provide convenient methods for applying the compositions, such as applying the compositions as a foliar spray, and should preferably result in increased plant turgidity. Additionally, it would be desirable if the methods and compositions of the present invention could promote rapid growth and maturing of the treated plant, increase sugar content in the plant, reduce the watering requirement of the plant, and enhance environmental tolerance of the plant.

2. Description of the Background Art

Study of the path of carbon in photosynthesis four decades ago (A.A. Benson (1951), "Identification of Ribulose in $C^{14}O_2$ Photosynthesis Products" J. Am. Chem. Soc. 73:2971; J.R. Quayle et al. (1954), "Enzymatic Carboxylation of Ribulose Diphosphate" J. Am. Chem. Soc. 76:3610) revealed the nature of the carbon dioxide fixation process in plants. The metabolism of one-carbon compounds other than carbon dioxide had been examined, and methanol was found to be utilized by algal strains of *Chlorella* and *Scenedesmus* for sugar and amino acid production as rapidly as is carbon dioxide. Since both types of early experiments were performed with substrate on a tracer scale, it was neither clear that the rates were comparable nor what the pathway for methanol conversion to sucrose involved. A subsequent publication on the subject (E.A. Cossins (1964), "The Utilization of Carbon-1 Compounds by Plants" Canadian J. Biochem. 42:1793) reported that plants metabolize methanol to carbon dioxide, glycerate, serine, methionine, and other sugar or structural precursors rapidly. The conclusion

patent publication 1046886A describes plant leaf fertilizers including amino acids. U.S. Patent No. 4,863,506, describes the incorporation of L-(d)-lactic acid in foliar sprays where the lactic acid is alleged to act as a growth regulator.

A portion of the experimental section presented in this application was published in Nonomura and Benson (1992) Proc. of the Natl. Acad. of Sci. USA 89:9794-9798. This publication occurred prior to the filing date of the patent application serial number 07/901,366.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A method for promoting the growth of plants, particularly green plants and other photosynthetic organisms, comprises foliar or other application to the plant of a compound selected to increase intracellular carbon dioxide levels in amounts sufficient to inhibit photorespiration, particularly while the plant is exposed to conditions which otherwise induce photorespiration, such as high light intensity, heat, water stress, nutrient stress, and the like. Compounds which produce such levels of intracellular carbon dioxide may be selected based on the metabolic pathway set forth in Figure 1, and include lower alcohols, particularly including methanol, but also including ethanol, as well as amino acids, particularly including glycine, glutamate, glutamine, alanine and aspartate. Such intracellular carbon dioxide enhancing compounds will typically be applied to the plants in the presence of a phosphate compound, and optionally other known plant nutrients, and may have other growth promoting activities in addition to carbon dioxide enhancement. Frequently, it will be desirable to also include a surfactant in the compositions in order to enhance leaf wetting and penetration of the compound and other components. Preferably, the compound will be applied as a foliar

spray while the plant is exposed to a relatively high light intensity, typically a least about 1000 $\mu\text{Ein}/\text{m}^2/\text{sec}$.

In a particular aspect of the present invention, growth of plants is promoted by applying a growth promoting composition comprising an amount of a lower alcohol, particularly methanol or methanol plant metabolite, sufficient to increase plant turgidity (turgor pressure) and enhance carbon fixation within the plant. The composition comprises an aqueous solution of the methanol or methanol plant metabolite, usually being methanol at 5% to 50% by volume. The plant growth promoting compositions optionally include a number of other components and nutrients, such as glycine, and glycerophosphate (which enhance carbon dioxide fixation under low light conditions), a nitrogen source, a phosphorus source, secondary nutrients, micronutrients, and the like. The composition will generally also include a surfactant to facilitate wetting and penetration of the methanol, methanol metabolite, and other components, into the plant tissue.

The compositions of the present invention are usually applied to a plant as a foliar spray, with direct application to portions of the plant exposed to sunlight being preferred. The methods of the present invention are most effective with plants which fix carbon via the C_3 pathway, and best results are obtained exposing the plant to sunlight or other illumination (typically having an intensity of at least 1000 $\mu\text{Ein}/\text{m}^2/\text{sec}$.) for a period of time sufficient for photosynthetic metabolism of the methanol or methanol plant metabolite to take place, usually continuing such illumination for at least 2 hours, and preferably 4 hours after the initial composition application. In this way, photosynthetic (metabolic) conversion of the methanol and consequent alteration of the photosynthetic apparatus can be efficiently achieved. The use of glycine and/or glycine

itself contributes only minor amounts of carbon to the plant and that the compound acts primarily to alter and promote the plant's photosynthesis to provide a great increase in carbon fixation and growth.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 illustrates a metabolic pathway for methanol and amino acid utilization and consequent growth enhancement in plants.

10 Fig. 2 illustrates anabolic and catabolic pathways for glycine utilization in plants. Normally for photorespiration, two molecules of glycine yield one molecule of serine plus carbon dioxide, ammonia and cofactors. Alteration of the pathway by addition of methanol would yield two molecules of serine per entry of
15 two molecules of glycine. Doubling the quantity of serine could lead to twice the sucrose being produced, but the requirement for glycine necessitates high rates of photorespiration.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

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The present invention provides novel and effective compositions and methods for promoting the growth of green and other photosynthetic plants, particularly higher plants. The method relies on applying compounds such as methanol, methanol metabolites
25 and amino acids (as defined hereinafter) as a foliar spray to the plant and its leaves, where the compound is selected to increase intracellular carbon dioxide levels in an amount sufficient to inhibit photo respiration within the plant cells and thus enhance plant growth.

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The compounds having this capability may be identified by reference to a previously unrecognized pathway as set forth in Fig. 1. Alternatively, useful compounds can be identified by reference to the decarboxylation pathways set forth in Fig. 2. The pathway of Fig. 1 appears to
35 involve the photosynthetic apparatus in the sense that sunlight or other strong illumination is required for efficient utilization of the methanol, methanol plant

metabolites and amino acids in the enhanced production of sucrose and structural components from carbon dioxide.

It is presently believed that the essential aspects of the sucrose synthesis pathway are as illustrated in Fig.

5 1, although it is to be understood that the effectiveness of the present invention does not depend on the accuracy or completeness of the particular representation. The representation is useful, however, in that it helps to provide an understanding of the variations of the
10 procedures of the present invention and the parameters of light, humidity, and temperature which affect how it can be practiced.

The methods and compositions of the present invention are effective with virtually all photosynthetic
15 plant species having leaves or other surfaces capable of receiving foliar sprays, particularly higher plants which fix carbon dioxide via the C_3 pathway, and may also find more limited use with plants which fix carbon via the C_4 and CAM pathways. "Higher" plants include all plant
20 species having true stems, roots, and leaves, thus excluding lower plants, e.g. yeasts and molds. Suitable C_3 plants which may benefit from fertilization according to the present invention include crop plants, such as rice, peanuts, barley, broccoli, cauliflower, mint,
25 grapes, potato, eggplant, zucchini, squash, cucumber, bean, lettuce, chard, sugar beet, radish, kale, tobacco, alfalfa, oats, soybean, turnip, parsnip, spinach, parsley, and the like; flowering plants, such as rose, coleus, chrysanthemum, poppy, African violets,
30 bougainvillea, oleander, hibiscus, gardenia, jasmine, camellia, marigold, daisy, stock, vinca, gerbera, carnation, cyclamen, peony, shooting star, bird-of-paradise, forget-me-not, and the like; fruit trees, such as apple, plum, peach, cherry, citrus, and the like; and
35 forest trees, such as pine, redwood, cypress, juniper, elm, birch, palm, and the like. This list is intended to be exemplary and not intended to be exclusive.

The methods and compositions of the present invention may be used to promote growth in tissues of either juvenile or mature plants. Generally, however, it is desirable that the plants include at least two true leaves beyond the cotyledon or cotyledon pair (i.e. the "seed leaves"). Improved growth occurs as a result of several pathways for the metabolism of methanol in which oxidation immediately generates carbon dioxide which will reduce photorespiration. With high rates of photorespiration, the path of carbon is redirected in the presence of methanol to combine C_1 THFA and glycine to produce serine, in combination with the persisting effects of methanol metabolites, notably formaldehyde, on the relative rates of some of the enzyme-catalyzed processes of the photosynthetic structures of the plant. In addition to such enhanced growth, treatment of plants with the compositions of the present invention results in an enhanced turgidity.

Turgor, the distension of the plant cell wall and membranes by increase of cellular fluid content, is increased with synthesis of sugar. Turgidity, being the opposite of wilt, is a positive symptom of plant vigor. High levels of turgor pressure distend guard cells, thereby increasing the stomatal opening and allowing improved assimilation of carbon dioxide. Enhanced turgidity therefore translates to improved photosynthesis in the presence of light. Such enhanced turgidity generally results in a lessened water requirement and appears to also increase tolerance of the treated plants to environmental extremes, i.e. heat, cold, drought water stress, low humidity, high light intensity and the like.

The plant growth promoting compositions of the present invention will comprise an aqueous solution of methanol, a methanol plant metabolite and/or amino acid(s) present in an amount sufficient to increase intracellular carbon dioxide levels, inhibit photorespiration, and enhance carbon fixation and

turgidity in a treated plant. The optimum amounts or concentrations of the active compound metabolite will vary depending on the plant species or variety being treated, the time of day, environmental factor(s), and the like.

For methanol, the concentration will generally be from 5% to 100%, usually being from 5% to 50% by volume, and more usually being from 10% to 30% by volume. Suitable methanol metabolites include those products of methanol which are apparent from the pathway of Fig. 1, particularly including formaldehyde and formic acid (and neutral analogs such as methyl formate). Such volume percentages are based on the total volume of the growth promotant composition.

For amino acids, the concentration will generally be from 0.1% to 10% by weight, usually being from 1% to 5% by weight. Suitable amino acids include all or most natural amino acids, and will particularly include those amino acids which readily penetrate into plant cells upon foliar application and which provide the desired carbon dioxide production. Preferred amino acids include glycine, glutamate, glutamine, alanine and aspartate, with glycine being particularly preferred as a precursor for methyl tetrahydrofolate (C_1 THFA), a formaldehyde donor.

While the growth promotant compositions of the present invention may consist essentially of the aqueous solutions of methanol, methanol plant metabolite and/or amino acids, as described above, they will usually contain other ingredients and components which improve performance in various ways. For example, the compositions will usually contain a surfactant present in an amount sufficient to promote leaf wetting and penetration of the methanol, methanol metabolite, and optionally other components, when the composition is applied to the plant as a foliar spray. Suitable surfactants include anionic and zwitterionic detergents,

the like. Incorporation of such primary, secondary, and micronutrients into liquid fertilizer formulations, is well described in the patent and technical literature. Other conventional fertilizer constituents which may be added to the compositions of the present invention include amino acids, peptides, vitamins, other biological metabolites of photosynthesis and photorespiration, insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, nematocides, antibiotics, plant growth regulators, nucleic acids, and the like.

Exemplary methanol plant growth promoting formulations according to the present invention for field (outdoor) use with very high light intensities and indoor (low light intensity) use are as follows.

Exemplary Methanol Formulations

1. Field Formulation

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Broad Concentration</u>	<u>Preferred Concentration</u>
Methanol	10% to 50%	20%
Glycine	0 g/l to 5 g/l	1 g/l
LB Urea	1 g/l to 55 g/l	3 g/l
FeEDTA	0.01 g/l to 0.1 g/l	0.01 g/l
Triton™ X-100	0.1 ml/l to 1 ml/l	0.5 ml/l
Water	QID 1 liter	QID 1
liter		

2. Indoor Formulation

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Broad Concentration</u>	<u>Preferred Concentration</u>
Methanol	10% to 20%	10%
Glycine	1 g/l to 3 g/l	1 g/l
Urea	1 g/l to 6 g/l	2 g/l
Urea phosphate	0.1 g/l to 1 g/l	1 g/l
FeEDTA	0.01 g/l to 0.05 g/l	0.01 g/l
Disodium glycerophosphate	1 g/l to 10 g/l	3 g/l
Triton™ X-100	0.1 ml/l to 1 ml/l	0.5 ml/l
Water	QID 1 liter	QID 1
liter		

The addition of glycerophosphate and glycine under low light conditions prevents foliar damage. Low

light intensity is 100-150 $\mu\text{Ein}/\text{m}^2/\text{sec}$. While direct sunlight is necessary for complete effectiveness of methanol and its metabolites for enhancing growth with the Exemplary Field Formulation, glycerophosphate and glycine prevent damage from methanol or its metabolites in treated plants exposed to obstructed sunlight or artificial light. The difference between field and indoor formulations is also based on the high temperatures caused by high light intensity. The lower indoor light intensities reduce the ability of the plant for photophosphorylation as well as its activation of its carbon dioxide fixation enzyme system, consequently, any additional phosphate and ATP provide useful assistance to the metabolic effort of the plant.

The methanol plant growth promoting compositions of the present invention may be prepared by obtaining a methanol in water solution having the appropriate concentration of methanol. The remaining ingredients are dissolved in the water, either before or after methanol addition, usually with stirring and optionally with heat addition. Care should be taken to store the formulations under conditions which do not result in precipitation of the constituents.

Exemplary amino acid formulations according to the present invention comprising glycine, glutamate, and aspartate, are as follows.

Exemplary Amino Acid Formulations

	<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Concentration Ranges</u>	
		<u>Broad</u>	<u>Preferred</u>
30	Glycine	1 g to 100 g	50 g
	Phosphate Buffer (e.g. citrate-phosphate)	pH 6.5 - 7	pH 7
	Glycerophosphate	1 g to 20 g	10 g
35	Triton X-100	0.1 ml/l to 1 ml/l	0.5 ml/l
	Water	QID 1 liter	QID 1 liter

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		<u>Concentration Ranges</u>	
		<u>Broad</u>	<u>Preferred</u>
5	Constituent		
	Glutamate	1 g to 100 g	20 g
	Phosphate Buffer (e.g. TRIZMA succinate or oxalate)	pH 6.5 - 7	pH 7
10	Glycerophosphate	1 g to 20 g	1 g
	Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate	0 g to 2 g	1 g
	Triton X-100	0.1 ml/1 to 1 ml/1	0.5 ml/1
	Water	QID 1 liter	QID 1 liter

		<u>Concentration Ranges</u>	
		<u>Broad</u>	<u>Preferred</u>
15	Constituent		
	Aspartate	1 g to 100 g	50 g
	Phosphate Buffer (e.g. TRIZMA acetate)	pH 6.5 - 7	pH 7
20	Glycerophosphate	1 g to 20 g	2 g
	Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate	0 g to 2 g	1 g
	Triton X-100	0.1 ml/1 to 1 ml/1	0.5 ml/1
	Water	QID 1 liter	QID 1 liter

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For both the methanol and the amino acid plant growth promoting formulations, it will be possible to prepare concentrated solutions which, upon appropriate dilution with water, will provide formulations suitable for direct application having the constituent concentrations within the ranges set forth above.

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The amino acid plant growth promoting compositions of the present invention may be prepared by obtaining the amino acid, in liquid or dry form. For example, glycine may be obtained from W.R. Grace Company, Lexington, Massachusetts, in bulk quantities, and may be dissolved in water to the appropriate concentration. The remaining constituents can then be added to the water

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in the indoor formulations will enhance carbon fixation under low illumination intensity conditions, i.e. at or below $100 \mu\text{Ein}/\text{m}^2/\text{sec}$. It is preferable, however, that the plant be exposed to at least two and preferably four hours of intense illumination following application of even the indoor formulations.

The following examples are offered by way of illustration, not by way of limitation.

10

EXPERIMENTAL

Materials and Methods

Field studies were initiated during the summer on irrigated farm fields in the desert southwest, Maricopa County, Arizona, United States of America. Preliminary tests were made in cotton fields where it was found that a single foliar treatment with 30% methanol and 0.1% surfactant resulted in production of larger leaves and taller plants than control plants (grown without methanol) after approximately two weeks. Further tests were made with savoy cabbages in the Fall; 20% methanol/0.1% surfactant applications resulted in improvements similar to cotton. After repeated applications of methanol, however, savoy cabbages showed symptoms of nitrogen deficiency. Thereafter, a minimal enhancement methanol medium was formulated containing (gm/L methanol): NH_2CONH_2 (15), FeHEEDTA (0.08) and Triton X-100 (2.5); added to water pH 6.5-7.0 to appropriate dilution.

Treatments of Savoy cabbages with methanol solutions in the Winter showed no appreciable stimulation of growth. In attempts to encourage growth, a methanol soluble major and minor nutrient medium was developed and included the following (gm/L): NH_2CONH_2 (10), $\text{NH}_2\text{CONH}_2 \cdot \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ (1), CH_3COOH (4), $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$ (1), $(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2\text{Mg} \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (2), $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1), FeEDTA (0.08); and minor nutrients (ppm) $(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2\text{Cu} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1), $(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2\text{Zn} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1), H_3BO_3 (2), $(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2\text{Mn} \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1), $(\text{CH}_3$

COO)₂Co·4H₂O (0.1) and 12MoO₃·H₃PO₄ (0.01). This major and minor nutrient medium did not result in perceptible differences in growth of most winter crops or shaded plants, but it was later utilized as a 10-fold concentrate to correct for nutrient deficiencies in citrus.

Supplementation of aqueous methanol solutions with 0.1% glutamate or 0.2% glycine increased growth of late winter and shaded plants. Glycine-methanol treatment of plants indoors under artificial illumination resulted in foliar damage 48-72 hours afterwards. Addition of 0.5% D,L- α -glycerophosphosphate to glycine-enhanced methanol solutions was made to improve turgidity of plants under low light intensity (approximately 75-100 μ Ein/m²/sec) artificial illumination.

All treated and control soil borne plants were given sufficient fertilizers to maintain normal growth; container plants were supplemented with Osmocote 17-6-10 Plus Minors Plant Food for Potting Mixes comprising (percent composition) N (17), P (6), K (10), S (4), Ca (1.5), Mg (1), B (0.02), Cu (0.05), Cu (0.05), Fe (0.4), Mn (0.1), Mo (0.001), Zn (0.05); crop plants in open farm fields were supplemented with N, P, K and S farm grade fertilizers at rates consistent with agriculture for each variety.

Modes of Application

To prevent injury to foliage and to minimize frequency of application in fields, a concentration gradient of methanol in 5% increments was applied to crop plants to establish maximum dose response. Generally, methanol concentrations approximately 10% below the established toxicity level elicited a desired growth response. For example, a toxicity curve for methanol was established for cotton ranging from 1 percent to 50 percent methanol in pure water. At concentrations above 40 percent methanol, brown areas and leaf wilt were observed within 10 days. A concentration of 30 percent

methanol in water did not damage cotton leaves; although, indentations in some cotton leaves retained 30% methanol for 24 hours or more and these areas became discolored and brittle. Treatment of cotton fields with 30% minimal enhancement methanol medium was repeated at weekly intervals in two passes. On the final application, 30 percent methanol without urea source was applied to stimulate maturation of cotton bolls.

Conventional agricultural equipment and machinery was utilized for application of methanol. For pilot scale foliar application on farm crops, 15 liter capacity SOLO backpack sprayers outfitted with Tee Jet 8003 flat-spray nozzles were utilized. Generally, application of 100% methanol soluble nutrient concentrates to tree trunks and stems was made with this backpack sprayer system.

Large scale field crops were sprayed with tractors equipped as follows: a tractor was mounted with jet stream-agitated saddle tanks, hydraulic vane pump, and six-row spray-boom with Tee Jet 8004 flat spray nozzle tips. Height and spacing of nozzles were set to spray directly over the tops of plants at the center of each row. Pressure and tractor speed was maintained to achieve a rate of application of 186 L/Hectare. As an example, a methanol solution for spraying cotton fields from a tractor follows: in 500 liter capacity tanks, 150 liters methanol with 0.25 liter of nonylphenoxyhydroxypoly (oxyethylene) isopropanol and 1 gm FeHEEDTA was added to 350 liters pH 6.5 water containing 1.5 kg low biuret (LB) urea and 0.25 kg calcium nitrate with continuous agitation and the solution was pumped through the tractor mounted spray device for foliar coverage. Treatment of crops with the methanol solution was repeated between irrigation sets as necessary. Methanol-treated plants were otherwise treated the same as the remainder of the crop until maturation.

In greenhouses, methanol or nutrients in water were injected into the overhead mist or fog irrigation system. The irrigation system was calibrated to apply 0.1 ml methanol per rose plant. This process of application was repeated every eight days.

For laboratory tests or limited field trials, leaves were sprayed to wetness with a fine mist from a hand-pumped 710 milliliter capacity adjustable sprayer. Rates of application with this manual method of application for field plants generally were not calibrated. This manual spray method was used to test individual plants or leaves. For instance, in cotton, individual plants were assayed for leaf enlargement by measuring and marking leaf pairs of the same size and at similar positions on separate plants. One cotton leaf was treated with a 30% methanol solution by misting the leaf to wetness and the other was marked as the control and misted with water. Cotton leaves were treated with three applications and measured for median length and width after 20 days. As another example, individual green cabbage plants were sprayed with a gradient of methanol concentrations to determine toxicity levels.

Continuous long-term contact of plant tissues with solutions of methanol caused tissue damage at the point of contact. Repeated applications were made when turgidity subsided; treatments were usually spaced 1-2 weeks apart. Field treatments were initiated 2 hours after sunrise and were completed at least 4 hours prior to sunset.

Agriculture

Vegetable and cotton crops were planted in irrigated rows as outdoor commercial crops in Maricopa County, Arizona during 1991. Cotton population was approximately 100,000 plants per hectare. Seed for field crops were from the following sources:

- Savoy cabbage (*Brassica oleracea capitata*),
Savoy King, Sakata Seed America, Inc.
Green cabbage (*Brassica oleracea capitata*),
Head Start, Hybrid, Asgrow Seed Company
5 Short staple cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*),
Deltapine 90, Delta & Pine Land Company
Durum Wheat Reva (*Triticum durum*), Arizona
Origin, Borden Pasta Group
Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), Arizona Origin, Salt
10 River Seed and Soybean Company
Genoa canning tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*),
Northrup King.

Horticulture

- In Spring, commercial greenhouses in Maricopa
15 County, Arizona were stocked with 3000 hybrid tea roses
(*Rosa* spp.) of the following varieties: Rotary Rose,
Paul Harris, Miss All-American Beauty, Tropicana, Blue
Girl, Angel Face, First Prize, Lowell Thomas, Tiffany,
Mr. Lincoln, John F. Kennedy, Joseph's Coat, Peace, and
20 Queen Elizabeth. Roses were cultured in 8-12 liter
plastic containers for growth from bare root stock to bud
and bloom. Potting medium was composed of 90% bark, 5%
river sand, and 5% topsoil. Roses were provided with
Osmocote 17-6-10 Plus Minors and low biuret urea (46-0-
25 0). Greenhouses were constructed of clear plastic sheet
and were illuminated and heated by direct sunlight.
Treated plants were in one entire greenhouse. Controls
were in identically constructed neighboring greenhouses.
Controls were given water through the mist irrigation
30 system when treated plants were given 10% minimal
enhancement methanol medium supplemented with 1 part per
thousand Pounce 3.2 EC (FMC Corp., Chicago, Illinois)
pyrethroid insecticide to prevent aphid infestation.

- Trees were treated by spraying stems or foliage
35 with methanol. Included were lemon (*Citrus limon*), sour
orange (*Citrus aurantium*), grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi*),
Eucalyptus microfica, *Olea europaea*, *Phoenix canariensis*,

Washingtonia robusta, Pinus eldarica and Pinus halepensis. To test the effects of nutrient supplementation on soil amendment, five grapefruit trees were left in nutrient deficient states from the previous year. These grapefruit trees were N, S and Fe deficient, showing symptoms of reduced fruit yield, discolored foliage and chlorosis. Three of these nutrient deficient grapefruit trees were treated with N, S and Fe supplemented methanol solutions by spray applications over the bark on main stems.

Container seed starts of wheat, barley and tomato were germinated in 72-well plastic tree flats with 90% bark, 5% river sand, 5% topsoil and fertilizer. Wheat was subject to direct sunlight and water stress by eliminating two consecutive irrigation cycles and then resuming normal irrigation cycles. Wheat was treated with 20% methanol soluble major and minor nutrients two days prior to water stress. At maturity, 50 seed heads including the rachis, seed and chaff were weighed and seeds per head counted each for control and treated plants.

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) was tested for effects of low light intensity by shading with 85% blockage mesh or exposure to direct sunlight. Barley plants were selected for similarity and were juxtaposed in order to replicate conditions for treated plants and their controls. Barley was cultured in 8 liter plastic containers, each plant spaced 5 cm (diam etc.) from the nearest plant to prevent self-shading. Six sets of barley were prepared: two for direct sunlight, two for shade, and two for shade with glutamic acid, sodium salt (1 g/L in minimal enhancement methanol medium). Half of the sets were left untreated as the control and the other sets were treated with test solutions. In a repeat of the test and to confirm that sodium was not responsible for growth responses, glycine (2 g/L) was substituted for glutamate. Barley plants were given

three spray treatments with methanol solutions during the two week test period. Increased turgidity was determined by measuring the angles of pre-treatment and post-treatment positions of barley leaves with a protractor.

5 The 0-180 degree baseline was aligned vertically with the main axis of the central stalk.

For confirmation of yield increases given a standardized glycine medium, plants were treated with 20% minimal enhancement methanol medium supplemented with 2
10 g/L glycine during the cool late winter from 1 March to 1 April. Test plants were treated three times under cloudy weather conditions. The following cultivars were treated: "Ichiban" eggplant, "Genoa" tomato and "Sequoia" strawberry. Plants were 5-10 cm tall at the
15 start of weekly treatments. Harvest was undertaken by cutting the entire shoot at the base. Live weights of the shoots and individual leaves were recorded for controls and methanol-glycine treated plants.

For a general houseplant formulation, 0.1%
20 glycine in 10% minimal enhancement methanol medium was supplemented with 0.5% disodium glycerophosphate pentahydrate and manually applied to foliage as a fine mist. The glycerophosphate solution was applied to
25 *Chrysanthemum indicum*, *Dieffenbachia seguine*, *Syngonium podophyllum*, *Scindapsus aureus*, *Ficus elastica* and *Coleus blumei*. Plants were observed for increases in turgidity and signs of toxicity for two weeks under artificial illumination.

During autumn in open fields, 20% methanol was
30 sprayed on foliage of plants with C₄ metabolism: corn (*Zea mays* cultivar Sweetie 82, Sun Seeds Co.), sorghum (*Sorghum vulgare*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) and johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*). Two or more foliar applications were made one week apart and plants were
35 observed for one month. Corn leaf lengths and number of cobs were measured on tagged methanol treated plants and

matched controls in adjacent rows within a ten acre field.

Results

Plants showed rapid responses to methanol just below toxicity levels. Toxicity levels of methanol varied according to anatomical location of application and variety of plant. Generally, stems withstood the highest concentrations; 80-100% methanol was applied directly to trunk sections of pine (*Pinus eldarica* and *Pinus halepensis*), palm (*Phoenix canariensis* and *Washingtonia robusta*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus microfica*), lemon (*Citrus limon*), sour orange (*Citrus aurantium*), grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi*) and olive (*Olea europaea*) trees with no observable damage. When applied to *Pinus eldarica* stems that had been trimmed three months earlier, 90% methanol caused sap to run out of old wounds within 12 hours. Penetration through woody bark of the pine branch was immediate and translocation was clearly evident from the new sap emergent upstream from treatment with methanol. Germlings of *Washingtonia robusta* palms were sprayed with 50% minimal enhancement methanol medium once per month for six months and five whole shoots of untreated controls averaged 15 grams each while five treated palm shoots averaged 26 grams each. Responses to a gradient of methanol concentrations on tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) showed increased damage to leaf margins from 20-40% methanol and no phytotoxicity at 10% methanol within 4-10 days. Under direct sunlight, gains in growth of tomato plants treated three times with 10% minimal enhancement methanol medium were visible over controls within two weeks of treatment, controls showing 9-10 internodes and treated tomato plants showing 12-16 internodes. Treated tomato plants had leaves and stems which were 25-50% greater in diameter than controls. Fruiting development on treated tomato plants commenced 5-10 days earlier than controls.

Foliar requirements for methanol differed widely, for example, 50% methanol was applied to palm and eucalyptus leaves, but eggplant was treated with 10% methanol. Significant differences in optimal methanol concentrations for foliage were observed at the varietal level, exemplified by savoy cabbage at 20% methanol and green cabbage at 50% methanol concentration in water. Foliar applications far below established toxicity levels necessitated repeated applications to elicit rapid growth responses similar to applications made near the toxicity levels. For example, at 20% methanol concentration, green cabbage required 3-6 repeated applications to show response similar to a single 50% methanol application. Untreated control cabbages were similar in size to cabbages treated with one application of 20% methanol, but cabbages treated repeatedly with 20% methanol or one time with 50% methanol grew to approximately twice the size of controls in four weeks. With foliar treatment under direct noon sunlight, increased turgidity was observed within two hours of treatment with methanol. Increased turgidity in treated plants was particularly evident between irrigation cycles and in the afternoon when control plants wilted under direct sunlight. Treated plants stood erect and vigorous during periods that controls were water stressed. Under high noon direct sunlight, for example, foliar application of 30% methanol on cotton resulted in increased leaf turgidity within 4 hours and approximately 15% increased growth in height over untreated controls within two weeks. During 1990, when 45-50° C weather was experienced, treated cotton plants remained turgid while the rest of the crop wilted at peak afternoon temperatures. In a 56 acre field treated twice 12 weeks prior to harvest of cotton, fruit matured approximately 2 weeks earlier than untreated fields. This early maturation allowed irrigation to be terminated 2 weeks early.

Savoy cabbages were treated under direct sunlight with 20% methanol. During a week when temperature maxima were above 40° C, treated savoy cabbages remained turgid while controls wilted. During the fall, savoy cabbages treated with a single application of methanol showed approximately 50% increase in vegetative growth over controls after 2 weeks with larger, thicker and more numerous leaves. Savoy cabbages treated with multiple applications of methanol showed chlorosis and stunted growth after the fifth application, therefore, nutrient supplemented solutions containing urea and chelated iron were utilized to sustain growth. Four weeks after three treatments with 20% minimal enhancement methanol medium, treated cabbages were as much as twice the size of controls. In a long-term test for sixty days and undergoing ten applications of 20% minimal enhancement methanol medium, 10 treated savoy cabbages averaged 3.5-4.0 kilograms per individual head while 10 controls averaged 2.0-2.5 kilograms per individual head. In a practical field test of rate of maturation, 100 savoy cabbage plants were treated five times during the fall season of 1991 with 20% minimal enhancement methanol medium. Harvest was undertaken by uninformed field hands who selected only those cabbage heads that were greater than 1-1.5 kilograms each. Treated savoy cabbages matured more evenly and earlier than 100 untreated controls. Of the 100 treated savoy cabbage plants, 75 heads were harvested on first pick. In contrast, 16 percent of the untreated savoy cabbage plants were harvested on first pick. Control rows of savoy cabbage were adjacent directly north, east, west or south of the treated cabbages. Largest heads were found in the treated areas weighing 3.5-4 kilograms. The largest heads found in control rows were 2.5-3.0 kilograms.

Further cabbage assays were undertaken on winter sets during short days when cloud cover and rain

was frequent. Under these cool, wet, low-light intensity conditions of winter, differences between treated and control cabbages were generally imperceptible.

5 All varieties of hybrid tea roses (*Rosa* spp.) including Rotary Rose, Paul Harris, Miss All-American Beauty, Tropicana, Blue Girl, Angel Face, First Prize, Lowell Thomas, Tiffany, Mr. Lincoln, John F. Kennedy, Joseph's Coat, Peace, and Queen Elizabeth were treated with weekly foliar applications of 10% minimal
10 enhancement methanol medium plus 0.1% pyrethroid insecticide. Preliminary tests with high concentrations of iron showed that 0.9 gm/L FeHEEDTA in methanol was phytotoxic, but 0.08 gm/L in methanol was the maximum concentration tolerated by young rose foliage. A very
15 high C:N ratio was achieved in the final foliar application since no urea was added to the third and last application. When treated with methanol, Rotary Rose, Paul Harris, Miss All-American Beauty, Blue Girl, Tiffany, Mr. Lincoln, John F. Kennedy, Joseph's Coat,
20 Peace, Lowell Thomas and Queen Elizabeth grew to bud and bloom within 62 days of placement in the greenhouse. Treated Angel Face, First Prize and Tropicana required approximately 70 days to reach bud and bloom. In the control greenhouse, all varieties required 75-80 days to
25 achieve bud and bloom maturity. Treated roses showed fuller foliage and blooms than controls. Individual flowers from treated Miss All-American Beauty, for example, showed average live weights of 26 grams each as compared to controls averaging 18 grams for each
30 individual bloom. At the time of first blooms opening, treated Paul Harris plants averaged 8 fully opened flowers. Controls later averaged 4 fully opened flowers upon first break of open flowers. Plants remained healthy and pest-free.

35 Durum wheat (*Triticum durum*) was treated weekly under direct sunlight with three applications of 20% methanol with soluble major and minor nutrients prior to

water stress. After elimination of the second irrigation cycle, controls wilted for approximately two hours each afternoon, but methanol treated plants stood erect and turgid. Treated wheat foliage averaged more than 50% greater in length and 35% greater in width than blades of untreated controls 45 days after planting. At harvest, treated wheat averaged 18 plump seeds per culm and controls averaged 12 small seeds per culm. Individual dry seed heads averaged 0.36 gm from treated plants and 0.16 gm from controls.

Methanol was applied to short staple cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*) planted out-of-doors in irrigated rows from June through August. Within two weeks of treatment with 30% minimal enhancement methanol medium, cotton plants showed greater turgidity and had larger leaves than controls. Treatment with methanol stimulated production of cotton leaves to 20-100% greater surface area and approximately 25-50% greater thickness over controls in two to three weeks. Greatest leaf increase was observed in the upper canopy and least improvement was observed in lowest leaves. Individual cotton plants received approximately 0.5 ml methanol per plant by tractor spray apparatus. Treated cotton plants required irrigation repetitions 9 days apart when control plants required 7 day irrigation cycles during a 20-30 day period following methanol application.

In parallel tests on individually marked cotton leaves on separate plants that were fully exposed to direct sunlight, 10 leaves were sprayed with 30% methanol and 10 controls were sprayed with water. Only 6 paired leaves remained for final measurement at termination of 20 days due to loss of identification tags or leaf damage. Treated plants showed consistent leaf enlargement of at least 20% in length and width over controls. Individual dried leaves of treated plants averaged approximately 2.5-3.5 grams and individual control leaves averaged approximately 1.2-2.5 grams.

Correction of nutrient deficiency in citrus was made by application of a 10-fold concentrate methanol soluble major and minor nutrient enhancement medium. At three month intervals, the 100% methanol nutrient concentrate was sprayed on the trunks of three nutrient deficient grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi*) trees. At the beginning of the new growth season, no foliar symptoms of nutrient deficiency were observed in new foliage of treated trees, but controls which received no treatment continued to produce foliage showing yellow-veined symptoms of nutrient deficiencies.

After two weeks under direct sunlight conditions, barley treated with minimal enhancement methanol medium showed approximately 50% increase in vegetative growth over controls. Under subdued light, controls were slightly etiolated and averaged 10.5 cm in height. Barley treated with minimal enhancement methanol medium under low light averaged 6.3 cm in height and had wilted brown leaf tips. With the addition of glutamate to minimal enhancement methanol medium, barley plants averaged 12.3 cm height under low light conditions. In the repeat of the test with glycine substituted for glutamate, barley plants showed similar improvement of growth in the shade. Barley plants that were treated with glycine and methanol showed turgidity increases within 30 minutes under direct sunlight and after several hours in the shade. Wilted blades of treated plants rose 25 degrees in angle above their pre-treatment position when under direct sunlight.

The detoxifying characteristics of glycine observed in tests with shaded barley implied that higher concentrations of methanol could be applied without injury. With the addition of glycine to methanol solutions, rose and tomato showed no phytotoxicity from 20% methanol solutions. Without glycine, rose and tomato plants developed brittle brown leaf margins after

treatment with 20% methanol. Treatments of plants with methanol-glycine solutions followed by placement of plants under very low light intensity indoors resulted in formation of irregular dark areas corresponding to areas of accumulation of the treatment solution on leaf surfaces after 48 hours.

Based on our observation that the addition of glycine improved plant response under shaded sunlight and that glycine reduced toxicity of methanol, a standard solution for use during cloudy weather or with indirect sunlight was formulated as follows: 20% methanol, 0.1% urea, 0.1% urea phosphate, 0.1% glycine, 0.05% Triton X-100 and water. This standard formulation was applied manually once per week for 3 weeks to eggplant, strawberry and tomato plants cultured in containers out-of-doors with the following improvements of yield as compared with controls (Table 1).

Table 1

<u>Plant Name</u>	<u>Treated</u>	<u>Entire Plant Yield (g)</u>		<u>Total Leaf Number (Largest Individual Leaf (g))</u>	
		<u>Control</u>		<u>Treated</u>	<u>Control</u>
Eggplant	57	35		17 (5.6)	7 (4.4)
Strawberry	28	17		7 (4.1)	5 (2.6)
Tomato	65	41			

After treatment with methanol-glycine formulations, plants required exposure to sunlight prior to development of irregularly-shaped black areas on foliage. No foliar damage was observed when plants were exposed to sunlight within 24 hours of methanol-glycine treatments. Based on the post-treatment requirement for photosynthesis to detoxify glycine supplementation, glycerophosphate was added. A 20% methanol+glycine+glycerophosphate solution was applied to rose plants indoors with methanol-glycine, methanol and water-misted controls. After 5 days, the water-misted controls were slightly etiolated showing elongate

internodes, and the control rose plants showed water stress, all flowers wilted; methanol controls showed extensive phytotoxicity effects with brittle dead brown whole leaves and leaf portions; methanol-glycine controls showed irregular black areas on leaves; methanol+glycine+glycerophosphate treated rose bushes were healthy, green, and turgid with blooms erect and developing to fullness.

Under fluorescent lights ($75-100 \mu\text{Ein}/\text{m}^2/\text{sec}$), increased turgidity of subapical leaves of *Ficus elastica* was evident within 2 hours of treatment with the methanol+glycine+glycerophosphate solution, leaves rising 45-60 degrees vertically from initial horizontal positions. Similarly, with foliar applications of 20% methanol+glycine+glycerophosphate, *Chrysanthemum indicum*, *Dieffenbachia sequine*, *Syngonium podophyllum* and *Scindapsus aureus* showed increased turgidity and healthful growth indoors with artificial illumination over a period of one week. Daily treatments of *Coleus blumei* with 20% methanol+glycine+glycerophosphate resulted in plants with average individual weights of 43 grams as compared to water-misted controls with average individual weights of 36 grams after one week.

No positive growth effects were observed after application of any concentration of methanol to plants with C_4 metabolism: corn, sorghum, Bermuda grass or johnsongrass. In general, five foliar applications of 20% methanol caused minor leaf damage and no greater leaf expansion or early maturation than controls. Methanol treated corn showed no differences in fruit or vegetative measurements when compared to controls. Foliage of corn plants treated repeatedly with methanol showed linear brown areas along median leaf veins and undulating leaf texture as compared with normal flat surfaces on controls.

Yield improvements from the various plants tested are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2

Summary of Yield Improvements

5	<u>Plant</u>	<u>Weight improvement over control</u>	<u>Period of treatment (days)</u>
	Tomato	50%	30
	Strawberry	60%	30
10	Eggplant	60%	30
	Cotton	50%	30
	Savoy cabbage	50%	60
	Wheat (fruit yield)	100%	60
	Rose	40%	45
15	Palm	70%	180

Amino acid treatment is best undertaken in combination with a low concentration (1-10 mM) of an available source of phosphate such as glycerophosphate, trimethyl phosphate, etc. Optimal dosages place 0.01-0.1 gm amino acid per square foot of leaf surface area during lengthy periods of photorespiratory stress. For example, cotton was treated with a Growth Improvement Glycerophosphate-Amino acid (GIGA) solution containing: 0.5% glycine; 0.2% glycerophosphate, calcium salt; 0.02% Triton X-100; and water. The solution was adjusted to pH 6.5 with citrate-phosphate buffer. At onset of third pinhead square, the foliage of each plant was treated by backpack sprayer with 5 ml of the solution per plant once per week for three weeks. Six controls were tested including: untreated water, surfactant, glycine and surfactant, glycerophosphate and surfactant, and 20% methanol+surfactant. Cotton plants were cultured in plastic containers under greenhouse conditions similar to those previously described for rose studies. The highest afternoon light intensity reached approximately 800-1000 $\mu\text{Ein}/\text{m}^2/\text{sec}$ and untreated control plants normally wilted 4 to 6 hours per day as temperatures rose above 100°F. The surface area of three leaves per plant were measured 30 days after the initial treatment and the dry weights of the leaves were determined. Statistical analyses of results indicated direct correlation of dry weight to

leaf surface area with the probability of sameness at unity. The GIGA and 20% methanol and surfactant solutions showed significant increases of leaf surface area over other controls. Inferential analysis with
5 paired sample T-test on GIGA vs. 20% methanol and surfactant test populations with 16 cases showed mean difference=5.648, Standard Deviation difference=15.417, T=1.465, Degrees of Freedom=15, and probability=0.164. The GIGA treated population averaged larger leaves
10 (mean=79 cm²) as compared to the methanol treated population (mean=73 cm²). The average leaf surface area of all other test populations (62 cm²) was approximately 25% smaller than GIGA treated cotton. For example, a paired samples T-test on GIGA group vs. Water control
15 group showed mean=19.861, SD=16.867, T=4.710, DF=15, and probability=0.000. The very low value for probability of sameness between the GIGA and Water treated groups indicates significant difference in populations. Statistical analysis also indicates that the combination
20 of a phosphate source and glycine is necessary for growth improvement as paired samples T-test on GIGA vs. glycine and surfactant yields mean=15.233 and probability=0.006 and T-test on GIGA vs. glycerophosphate and surfactant yields mean=18.031 and probability=0.009. Inferential
25 analysis clearly indicates that of all the groups studied, GIGA treatments showed greatest growth of foliage.

Although the foregoing invention has been described in detail for purposes of clarity of
30 understanding, it will be obvious that certain modifications may be practiced within the scope of the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for promoting growth in plants, said method comprising:

5 applying a growth promoting composition to the plant, wherein said growth promoting composition contains an amount of methanol or methanol metabolite sufficient to increase plant turgidity and enhance carbon fixation within the plant.

10 2. A method as in claim 1, wherein the plant is a higher green plant which fixes carbon dioxide by the C_3 pathway.

15 3. A method as in claim 1, further comprising exposing the plants to a minimum light intensity of $100 \mu\text{Ein}/\text{m}^2/\text{sec}$ for a period of at least two hours after application of the growth promoting composition.

20 4. A method as in claim 1, wherein the growth promoting composition is applied as a foliar spray.

25 5. A method as in claim 4, wherein the spray is applied in the direction of the incident radiation.

6. A method as in claim 1, wherein the growth promoting composition contains methanol at a concentration from 5% to 50% by volume.

30 7. A method as in claim 1, wherein the growth promoting composition further comprises glycine.

35 8. A method as in claim 7, wherein the growth promoting composition further comprises an α -glycerophosphate.

5 9. A plant growth promoting composition comprising an aqueous solution of methanol or methanol metabolite present in an amount sufficient to increase plant turgidity and enhance carbon fixation when applied to a plant.

10 10. A plant growth promoting composition as in claim 9, wherein the aqueous solution contains methanol present at from 5% to 50% by volume.

15 11. A plant growth promoting composition as in claim 9, further comprising a nitrogen nutrient source and a phosphorus nutrient source present in amounts sufficient to provide said nutrients to a treated plant.

20 12. A plant growth promoting composition as in claim 11, wherein the nitrogen source is selected from the group consisting of urea, urea formaldehyde, isobutylidene urea, sulfur-coated urea, nitrates, nitrate
25 of soda, calcium nitrate, ammonium salts, and amino acids, and the phosphorus source is selected from the group consisting of phosphate salts, phosphate salts and phosphate esters of carbohydrate metabolites, organophosphates, pyrophosphates, polyphosphates,
30 concentrated superphosphates, nitric phosphates, urea phosphate, monocalcium phosphate, francolite, orthophosphoric acid, and trimethyl phosphate.

35 13. A plant growth promoting composition as in claim 9, further comprising an iron nutrient source present in an amount sufficient to provide said nutrient to a treated plant.

 14. A plant growth promoting composition as in claim 9, further comprising a surfactant to enhance surface wetting and penetration in a treated plant.

15. A plant growth promoting composition comprising an aqueous solution of from 5% to 50% by volume methanol, 0.1 g/l to 5 g/l glycine, and a surfactant.

5

16. A plant growth promoting composition as in claim 15, further comprising a nitrogen nutrient source, a phosphorus nutrient source, and an iron nutrient source.

10

17. A plant growth promoting composition as in claim 16, wherein the nitrogen nutrient source is selected from the group consisting of urea, urea formaldehyde, isobutylidene urea, sulfur-coated urea, nitrates, nitrate of soda, calcium nitrate, ammonium salts, and amino acids, the phosphorus nutrient source is selected from the group consisting of phosphate salts, phosphate salts and phosphate esters of carbohydrate metabolites, organophosphates, pyrophosphates, polyphosphates, concentrated superphosphates, nitric phosphates, urea phosphate, monocalcium phosphate, francolite, orthophosphoric acid, and trimethyl phosphate and the iron source is selected from the group consisting of EDTA-chelated iron, versenes-chelated iron; HEEDTA, NTA, DTPA, or EDDHA-chelated iron; nitrilotriacetic acid-chelated iron; acetate-chelated iron; humate-chelated iron; iron filings; iron sulfate; iron oxalate; and ferric chloride.

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18. A plant growth promoting composition as in claim 15, further comprising an α -glycerophosphate present at from 0.1 g/l to 10 g/l.

35

19. A method for promoting growth in plants, said method comprising applying to leaves of the plant, a compound selected to increase intracellular carbon

dioxide levels in an amount sufficient to inhibit photorespiration and enhance plant growth.

20. A method as in claim 19, wherein the plant is simultaneously subjected to conditions which would, in the absence of the compound, induce photorespiration.

21. A method as in claim 20, wherein the conditions which induce photorespiration are selected from water stress, nutrient stress, and high light intensity.

22. A method as in claim 19, wherein the compound is a lower alcohol selected from the group consisting of methanol, ethanol, propanol, and butanol.

23. A method as in claim 19, wherein the compound is an amino acid.

24. A method as in claim 23, wherein the amino acid is selected from the group consisting of glycine, glutamate, and aspartate.

25. A method as in claim 19, further comprising applying to the plant leaves a phosphate compound.

26. A method as in claim 19, wherein the carbon dioxide increasing compound is combined with a surfactant when applied to the plant leaves.

27. A method as in claim 19, wherein the compound is applied as a foliar spray while the plant is exposed to light radiation having an intensity of at least about 100 $\mu\text{Ein}/\text{m}^2/\text{sec}$.

28. A plant growth promoting composition comprising an aqueous solution of an amino acid, a phosphate compound, and a surfactant, wherein the amino acid is selected to increase intracellular carbon dioxide levels when applied foliarly to a plant and is present at a concentration effective to inhibit photorespiration and enhance plant growth.

29. A plant growth promoting composition as in claim 28, wherein the amino acid is selected from the group consisting of glycine, glutamate, and aspartate and is present in the composition at a concentration from 0.1% to 10% by weight.

30. A plant growth promoting composition as in claim 28, wherein the phosphate compound is selected from the group consisting of glycerophosphate and trimethyl phosphate present at from 0.1% to 5% by weight.

31. A plant growth promoting composition as in claim 28, wherein the surfactant is a polyoxyethylene derivative.

1/2

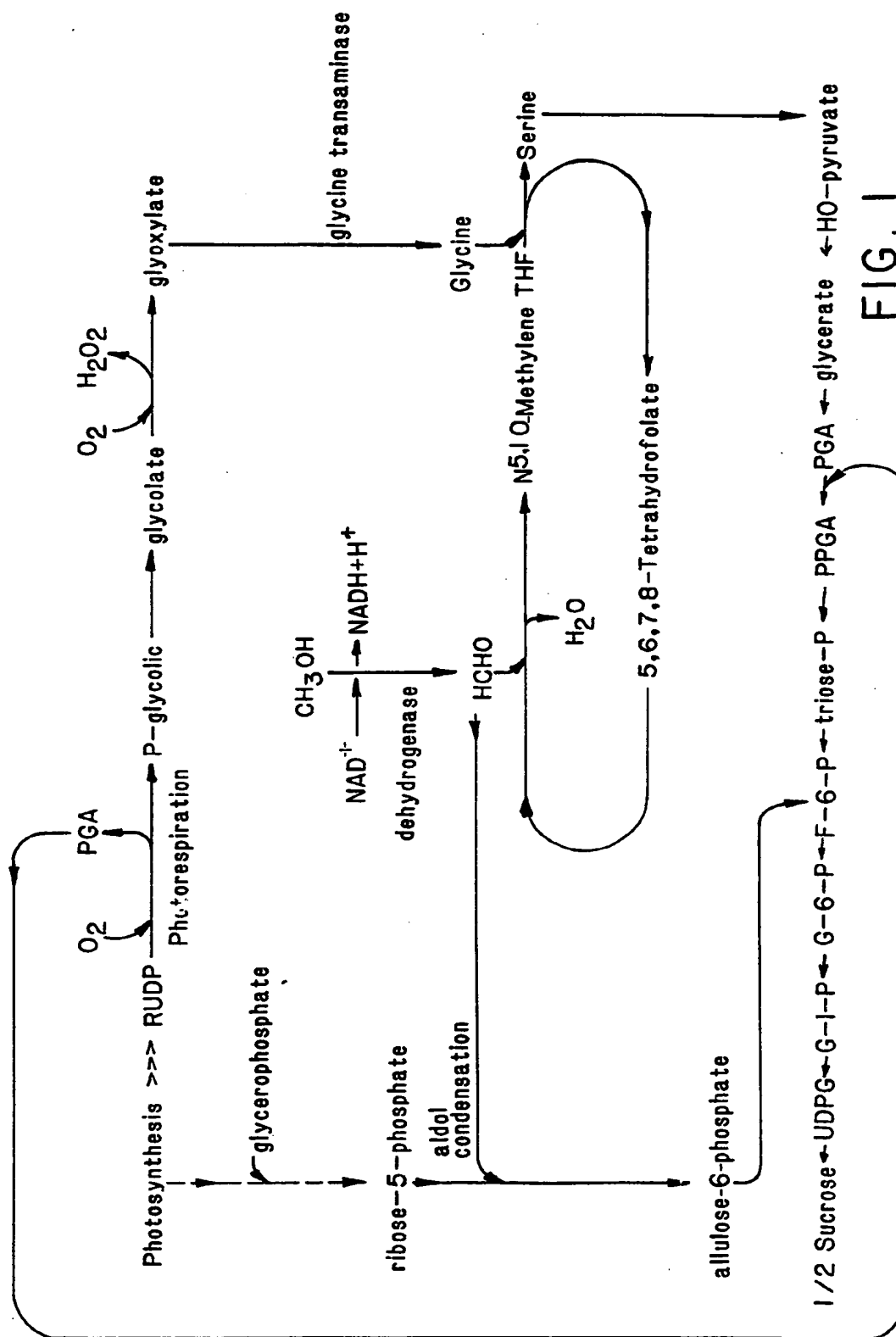


FIG. 1

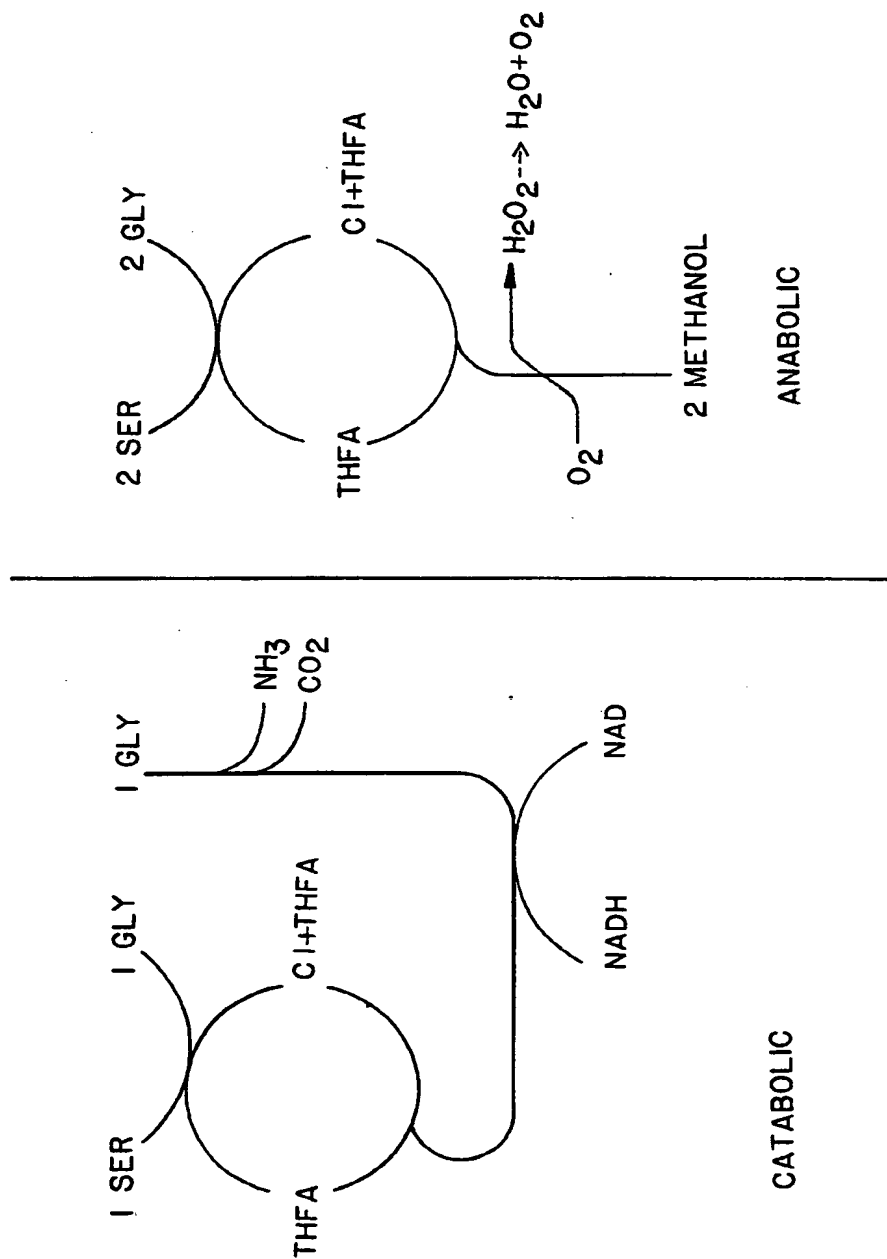


FIG. 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US93/05676**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

IPC(5) :A01N 9/00; C05B 15/00

US CL :71/ 1, 11, 65, 79, 113, 122

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 71/1, 11, 65, 79, 113, 122

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US, A, 3,915,686 (Miller) 28 October 1975 See Entire Document.	1-31
Y	US, A, 4,190,428 (Colton) 26 February 1980, See Entire Document.	1-31

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance

E earlier document published on or after the international filing date

L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T

later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X

document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y

document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

Z

document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

09 SEPTEMBER 1993

Date of mailing of the international search report

SEP 27 1993

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